CORSO DI INGLESE SU COMPUTER

ComputerEnglish & COMMUNICATION TASKS

Lezione 33

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Beatrice d'Este
su licenza
ZANICHELLI

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REVISION EXERCISES

UNITS 1-5

1. Forma domande e risposte appropriate usando le varie forme di *be*.

Esempio:

John / zoo = *Where's John? He's at the zoo.*
John and Tim / cinema = *Where are John and Tim? They're at the cinema.*

Tim / football match
Mr and Mrs Cooper / cinema
Janet / zoo
Carol and Tim / bus-stop
Barbara / station
Mr Wilde / Post Office
Peter / John's house
Miss Bennet / Post Office
Mrs Wilde and Sue / bus-stop
Giorgio / football match

2. Indovinelli.

Completa le seguenti frasi e scopri di cosa si tratta.

1. It ... a car. It ... Italian. It ... red and big. It is a ...
2. I ... at the bus-stop. I ... a boy. I ... American. I am ...
3. We ... at the station. We ... English. We ... from London. We are Mr and Mrs ...
4. She ... English. She ... from Liverpool. She is ...
5. He ... Italian. He ... from Naples. His name is ...
6. It ... a car. It ... big. It ... white. It ... American. It is a ...

3. Completa le seguenti frasi.

1. ... your name? ... ... Peter.
2. This ... John. ...'s English.
3. ... are Sue and Barbara? They're ... the station.
4. ... Sue from London? No, ... isn't. ...'s from Liverpool.
5. Look at ... blue car. That's ... American car. Is it ... Lincoln Continental? Yes ... is.
6. ... Peter and Carol English? Yes, ... are ... from London.
7. Look John! ... our bus.
8. Are you English? No, ...'m not. ... Italian.
9. ... Tim? He's in ... room.
10. Where are you ...? I'm ... Naples.

4. Completa il seguente dialogo.

Peter suona il campanello della casa di Miss Bennet, la zia di Tim. Tim apre la porta.

Peter: ... ...
Tim: Hello, Peter ... ...
Peter: Thank you.
Tim: This is my friend Peter, Aunt Polly.
Miss Bennet: Oh, ..., Peter.
Peter: ... ... Miss Bennet.
Tim: ... ...?
Peter: Carol and John? ... at the bus-stop.
Tim: Oh, really? ... ...?
Peter: It's four o'clock.
Tim: Four o'clock? It's late.
Peter: Yes. ... up, Tim.
Tim: O.K. ... ready. ... Aunt Polly!
Miss Bennet: Bye, bye, Tim. Bye, bye, Peter. Have a ... ...
Peter: Thank you, Miss Bennet.
... she American, Tim?
Tim: No, ... She's English. She's ... London.

5. Open dialogue

Completa questo dialogo con le battute di Mr Wilde.

Tim: Good morning, Mr Wilde.
Mr Wilde: .....
Tim: Mr Wilde, this is Giorgio.
Mr Wilde: .....
Giorgio: How do you do, Mr Wilde!
Mr Wilde: ..... ?
Giorgio: Yes, I'm Italian.
Mr Wilde: ..... ?
Giorgio: No, I'm from Naples.
Peter: Tim, Giorgio, hurry up. We're late.
Tim: What's the time, Mr Wilde?
Mr Wilde: .....
Tim: Oh, really? It's late. Goodbye, Mr Wilde.
Giorgio: Goodbye, Mr Wilde.
Mr Wilde: .....

6. Seguendo le istruzioni scrivi un dialogo tra te, John, Peter e Mr Cooper.

John: ..... Dice il suo nome.
..... Chiede come ti chiami.
You: ..... Rispondi.
John: ..... Presenta Peter.
..... Dice che è di Londra.
You: ..... Salutalo.
Peter: ..... Risponde al saluto.
John: ..... Ti presenta al papà.
You: ..... Saluta.
Mr Cooper: ..... Risponde al saluto.
..... Domanda se sei italiano.
You: ..... Rispondi.
Mr Cooper: ..... Ti domanda se sei di Roma.
You: ..... Rispondi.

7. Dialogo su traccia.

Scrivi un dialogo sulla seguente situazione:

Peter va a casa di John, saluta Mr Cooper e chiede di John. Ma John non è in casa. È andato col suo amico Mike ad una partita di calcio. Allora John si informa dell'orario, si rende conto che è tardi, saluta Mr Cooper e corre via. Mr Wilde lo saluta e gli augura buon divertimento.

1. Unisci le seguenti frasi usando *and*. Attenzione ai plurali!

Esempi: Carol is in the kitchen. Janet is in the kitchen.
Carol and Janet are in the kitchen.
Mr Cooper is a photographer. Mr Smith is a photographer.
Mr Cooper and Mr Smith are photographers.

1. Mrs Cooper is a teacher. Mrs Smith is a teacher.
2. Tim is at the football match. John is at the football match.
3. Giorgio is at the station. Mike is at the station.
4. Mr Wilde is an engineer. Mr Johnson is an engineer.
5. Mrs Wilde is a pianist. Miss Brown is a pianist.
6. Robert Kelly is a doctor. Jim White is a doctor.
7. Peter is in the dining room. His mother is in the dining room.
8. Chris is a journalist. Miss Davies is a journalist.
9. Janet is at the bus-stop. Carol is at the bus-stop.
10. Barbara is a student. Giorgio is a student.

2. Scrivi 10 frasi simili a quella data nell'esempio.

Esempio: Giorgio is from Naples. Giorgio lives in London.
Giorgio is from Naples but he lives in London now.

1. Tim is from New York. Tim lives in London.
2. Janet is from Liverpool. Janet lives in London.
3. Roy is from London. Roy lives in Naples.
4. Sue is from Edinburgh. Sue lives in London.
5. Brian is from Manchester. Brian lives in Rome.
6. Jacques is from Nantes. Jacques lives in London.
7. Alison is from Liverpool. Alison lives in Naples.
8. Don is from Cambridge. Don lives in Venice.
9. Richard is from San Francisco. Richard lives in Liverpool.
10. Cathy is from Oxford. Cathy lives in Florence.

3. Scrivi 10 frasi simili a quella data nell'esempio. Usa « *American, English, Italian, Scottish, French* ».

Esempio: Jacques / Nantes.
Jacques is from Nantes, so he is French.

1. Giorgio / Naples.
2. Sue / Edinburgh.
3. Barbara / Liverpool.
4. Tim / New York.
5. Pierre / Paris.
6. Richard / San Francisco.
7. Cathy / Oxford.
8. Josette / Paris.
9. Pietro / Rome.
10. Helen / Glasgow.

4. Scrivi le domande che sono state fatte a Janet per riempire questo modulo e scrivi anche le sue risposte.

SURNAME ..... *Kelly*
NAME ..... *Janet*
AGE *12*
SCHOOL YEAR ..... *Second*
PLACE OF BIRTH ..... *Liverpool*
HOME TOWN ..... *London*
ADDRESS ..... *11 Oak Way*
TELEPHONE NUMBER *568 7122*

5.

Disegna i componenti della tua famiglia e accanto ad ogni disegno scrivi delle brevi notizie: come si chiamano, quanti anni hanno, che mestiere o professione fanno (se necessario, chiedi al tuo insegnante come si dice in inglese il mestiere o la professione di tuo padre o tua madre).
Concludi dicendo di dove siete e dove abitate tu e la tua famiglia. Scrivi anche il tuo indirizzo ed il tuo numero di telefono.

6. Open dialogue

Completa questo dialogo fornendo le battute appropriate.

You: Good morning. I'm here for the guitar course.
Man: O.K. What's your name?
You: .....
Man: Sorry, what's your surname?
You: .....
Man: How do you spell it?
You: .....
Man: Thanks. And your address?
You: .....
Man: Can you spell the name of the road, please?
You: .....
Man: Good. And your telephone number?
You: .....
Man: Right. Are you a student?
You: .....
Man: The first lesson is tomorrow at 5 o'clock.
You: .....
Man: Bye!

7.

Scrivi un dialogo in cui telefoni a casa di Peter (tel. 568 1108) e prendi appuntamento con lui per andare a vedere una partita di calcio.
Segui le istruzioni date a destra.

Carol: .....Risponde al telefono.
You: .....Saluta. Dì chi sei.
Carol: .....Rispondi al saluto.
You: .....Chiedi se puoi parlare con Peter.
Carol: O.K.....Dice di attendere un minuto.
Peter: .....Saluta.
You: .....Chiedi a Peter se è pronto.
Peter: .....Rispondi di sì. Chiedi a che ora. ..... è la partita.
You: .....Dì che è alle tre.
Peter .....Chiede che ore sono adesso.
You: .....Di che sono le due e mezza.
Peter Gosh! .....Chiede dove sei.
You .....Di che sei in una cabina telefonica. .....in Carberry Avenue.

Peter: Carberry Avenue? ..... Chiede dov'è.
You: ..... Dì che è vicino al parcheggio.
Peter: O.K. ..... Dice di vedersi al parcheggio .... **alle tre meno un quarto.**
You: ..... **Dì che va bene e salutalo.**

8. Dialogo su traccia

Scrivi un dialogo sulla seguente situazione:

Incontri un ragazzo / ragazza di lingua inglese ad una festa. Chiedi come si chiama, se è inglese, di dove è, quanti anni ha, se è uno studente / una studentessa, che classe fa, dove vive. Chiedi anche informazioni sulla sua famiglia. Fatti dare l'indirizzo e il numero di telefono. Quando non capisci qualche parola, chiedine lo « spelling ». Anche lui / lei chiede informazioni su di te e sulla tua famiglia. Ricordati di offrirgli/le qualcosa da bere.

9. Lettera

Questa è una breve risposta di Deborah (p. 88) ad una prima lettera di Maria, una *pen-friend* italiana. L'insegnante può dettarla oppure può scriverla alla lavagna. Gli studenti devono completarla.

10, King's Road – Liverpool – March 2, 1982
Dear Maria,

Thank you for ... letter. Here is some information about myself. I ... in Liverpool, so I am ..., but I ... Italian. I ... at the North-West Company here in Liverpool. I ... classical music and I ... the guitar. ... you like music? ... you like pop music?
Write soon.

Yours, Deborah

10. Lettera

Scrivi la lettera di risposta inviata da John a Roberto (v. p. 91), utilizzando i dati forniti nella tavola seguente.

NAME	John Cooper
AGE	13
NATIONALITY	English
ADDRESS	10, High Street
TOWN	London
FAMILY	1 brother, Chris
HOBBY	football

UNITS 12-15

1. Scrivi domande appropriate.

1. ..... That's my friend Charles.
2. ..... He's a policeman.
3. ..... He's from Liverpool.
4. ..... He's 21.
5. ..... He lives in Bell Street.
6. ..... Yes, he has a boy and a girl.
7. ..... No, he prefers pop music.
8. ..... He plays the guitar.
9. ..... He likes detective stories.
10. ..... No, he doesn't speak Italian. Only English.

2. Scrivi domande e risposte simili a quelle date nell'esempio.

Esempio: Peter (student?) = *Is Peter a student? Yes, he is.*
Mr Cooper (teacher?) = *Is Mr Cooper a teacher? No, he isn't.*

1. Mrs Cooper (photographer?)
2. Mr Wilde (engineer?)
3. Mrs Wilde (pianist?)
4. Robert Kelly (teacher?)
5. Mrs Kelly (housewife?)
6. Chris (student?)
7. Barbara (pianist?)
8. Miss Bennet (housewife?)
9. Carol (student?)

3. Prendendo a modello l'esempio scrivi delle frasi appropriate.

Esempio: A: Let's go for a walk.
B: A walk? Hum, I'm tired. Let's stay at home, instead.

1. A: .....
   B: Good idea! There's a cartoon on TV tonight.
2. A: .....
   B: Football? Hum, I'm tired. Why don't we play cards, instead?
3. A: .....
   B: The cinema? I'm broke. Let's go for a walk, instead.
4. A: .....
   B: A hot dog? Good idea! Why don't we have two cokes, too?
5. A: .....
   B: A detective story? I don't like detective stories. I prefer comics.
6. A: .....
   B: The piano? I'm sorry but we can't. My father isn't too well.

4. Open dialogue

Completa il seguente dialogo:

A: Oh, I'm very hungry!
B: .....
A: But, I'm broke, you know.
B: .....
A: Great idea. And I'm thirsty, too.
B: .....
A: O.K. How much is it altogether?
B: .....
A: And now, let's go to the cinema. Do you like comedies?
B: .....
A: What kind of films do you like?
B: .....
A: Mmm. All right. Let's go to the « Odeon », then. Can I use that telephone?
B: ..... ?
A: Why?
B: ..... ?
A: Well, let's ask that policeman. Excuse me?
Policeman: .....
A: Is there a phone box near here?
Policeman: .....
A: Thank you very much.

5. Scrivi un dialogo fra Tim e John in base alle istruzioni date a destra.

John:	Today's Saturday.	Suggerisce di andare al cinema.
Tim:	There's a good film at the Odeon. It's a western.	Accetta.
	.....	Chiede se a John piacciono i western.
John:	.....	Risponde di no.
Tim:	Really?	Chiede quale genere di film gli piace.
	.....	
John:	.....	Dice che gli piacciono i film polizieschi.
	.....	
Tim:	.....	Risponde che anche a lui piacciono ma preferisce i western.
	.....	
John:	.....	Suggerisce di andare all'Apollo.
	There's a cartoon on.	
Tim:	What about Mike?	Chiede se a Mike piacciono i cartoni animati.
John:	.....	Risponde di sì.
Tim:	Good.	Chiede a John se ha il suo numero di telefono.
	.....	
John:	.....	Risponde di sì. È il 567 3298.
Tim:	I'll give him a ring.	
John:	O.K.	Saluta Tim.

6. Dialogo su traccia.

Scrivi un dialogo sulla seguente situazione:

Tu e un tuo amico decidete cosa fare domenica prossima. Suggerite il posto dove andare e come arrivarci. Decidete se invitare o meno altri amici, cosa portare. Non dimenticate di fissare anche l'appuntamento (posto e ora).

7. Lettera.

Dettare la seguente lettera che Roberto ha scritto a John (spiegare prima due vocaboli: *want* e *thing*).

Dear John,
I have a holiday in December and I would like to come to London for ten days. Can I stay with you? I like football, swimming, tennis and walking.
Can we do these things in the London parks?
Write soon.

Love, Roberto

Rispondete alla lettera precedente dicendo a Roberto quello che si può fare e quello che non si può fare ad Hyde Park, Green Park, Battersea Park e Kew Gardens. Far riferimento alle pagine 87, 88, 101 e 102 per le eventuali informazioni.
Iniziate la lettera nel modo seguente:

10, High Street-London-May 29, 1982

Dear Roberto,
Thank you for your letter.
Of course you can stay with me. We can have a good time together. We can do many things in the different parks here in London. For example, in Hyde Park we can ..... but we can't ..... In Green Park ..... etc.

UNITS 16-20

1. Inserisci *do / is / are / am not / does / isn't.*

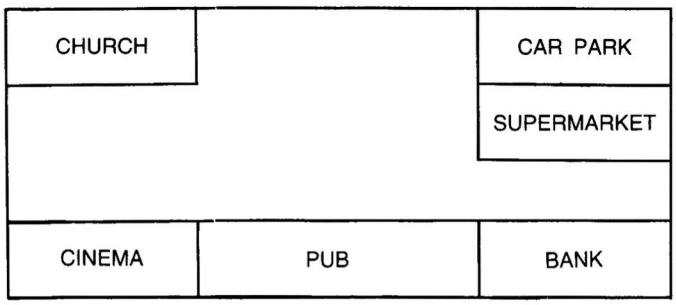
1. Where ... you live?
2. ... he a photographer?
3. ... you English? No, I ... ...
4. Where ... Mr and Mrs Kelly live?
5. ... they from Liverpool? Yes, they ...
6. ... Tim like detective films? Yes, he ...
7. ... Sue from Liverpool? No, she ...
8. How much ... it cost to send a letter to the States?
9. ... there a restaurant near here?
10. ... Peter like dogs? Yes, he ...

2. Il seguente questionario riguarda i personaggi conosciuti nelle prime 20 Unità. Cerca di dare risposte appropriate.

1. Where do Mr and Mrs Cooper live?
2. Where are Dr and Mrs Kelly from?
3. Where is Sue from?
4. Is Mrs Wilde a journalist?
5. Is Giorgio from Florence?
6. Is Mrs Kelly a housewife?
7. Where is Tim from?
8. How many inhabitants has Scarsdale got?
9. How far is Scarsdale from New York?
10. What is Miss Bennet's address?

3. Usa la piantina sotto per completare le seguenti frasi.

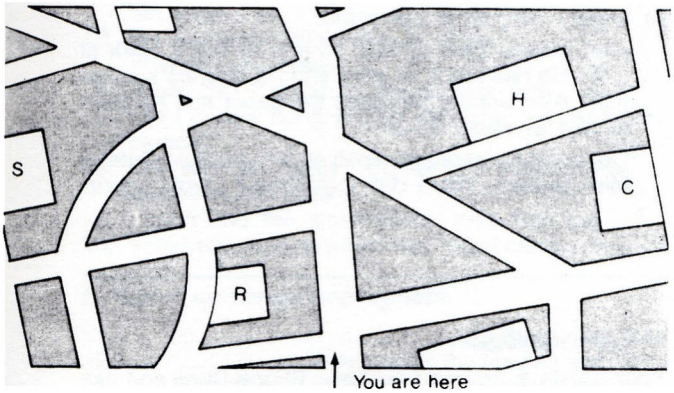
1. A: Excuse me! Where's the church?
   B: It's over there ... the cinema.
2. A: Excuse me! Where's the car park?
   B: ... ... there. ... the supermarket.
3. A: ... ...! Where's the pub?
   B: ... ... the cinema and ... ...
4. A: ... ...! ... the cinema?
   B: ... ... the pub.
5. A: ... ...! ... ... supermarket?
   B: ... ... bank.
6. A: ... ...! ... ... bank?
   B: ... ... pub.



4. Usa la piantina sopra per scrivere altri tre dialoghi simili a questo.

A: Excuse me!
B: Yes?
A: Is there a restaurant near here?
B: Yes. Take the first turning on the left and then the first on the right. The restaurant's on the right.
A: Thank you.

Le lettere nei rettangoli indicano la posizione di un supermarket (S) di un hotel (H) e di un cinema (C).



5. Open dialogue.

Man: Excuse me!
You: .....
Man: Are you English?
You: .....
Man: Oh, are you? Which town do you come from?
You: .....
Man: Where's that?
You: .....
Man: I see. And how big is it?
You: .....
Man: How many inhabitants has it got?
You: .....
Man: Oh, really? And what's it like? Is it old or modern?
You: .....
Man: I see. What do you do? Are you a student?
You: .....
Man: What year are you in?
You: .....
Man: Oh, really? How old are you?
You: .....
Man: And where's your school?
You: .....
Man: Is it far from your house?
You: .....
Man: Well, thank you very much. Nice to meet you.
You: .....
Man: Goodbye.

6. Open dialogue.

Completa il seguente dialogo:

Tim: Hi! My name's Tim.
You: .....
Tim: Oh, are you English?
You: .....
Tim: Oh, where do you come from? Which town?
You: .....
Tim: Oh well, I'm from New York City, in the United States. Say, is your teacher English?
You: .....
Tim: By the way, is there a Post Office near here?
You: .....
Tim: Oh, thank you.
(*Later on at the Post Office*).
Tim: Good morning.
Clerk: .....
Tim: How much does it cost to send a postcard to the USA, please?
Clerk: .....
Tim: And a letter?
Clerk: .....
Tim: O.K. Give me two stamps, please. One for the letter and one for the postcard.
Clerk: .....
Tim: Here's a pound.
Clerk: .....
Tim: Thank you. Bye!
Clerk: .....

7.

Scrivi dei brevi dialoghi secondo i suggerimenti dati. Indica gli interlocutori con le lettere A e B.

a. Sei il guardiano di un parcheggio e un automobilista ti chiede di parcheggiare. Rispondi di no perché il parcheggio è pieno.
b. Sei insieme a John. Chiedi a tuo padre se potete giocare in giardino. Tuo padre risponde di sì.
c. Hai fame. Chiedi a tua madre se puoi mangiare un gelato. Tua madre risponde di no perché non stai molto bene.
d. Hai sete. Proponi ad un tuo amico di prendere una coca-cola. Il tuo amico dice che ha anche fame e suggerisce di prendere anche due panini.

8. Dialogo su traccia.

Scrivi un dialogo sulla seguente situazione:

Sei alla ricerca di un supermercato e chiedi informazioni a un poliziotto. Al supermercato incontri una persona che non vedi da molto tempo e che ti chiede come stai, dove vivi ora, cosa fai. Suggerisci anche di andare al bar e offrigli/le qualcosa da bere.

9. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico inglese in cui descrivi la città o il paese dove vivi. Ricordati di indicare in quale parte dell'Italia si trova, se è grande o piccola, il numero degli abitanti e le sue caratteristiche principali.

1.

Completa le seguenti frasi inserendo un verbo adatto ed un avverbio appropriato alla frequenza con cui compi ogni giorno certe azioni.

Esempio:
I ... ... early.
I usually get up early.

1. I ... ... cakes.
2. I ... ... to school by bus.
3. I ... ... speak English.
4. I ... ... TV in the evening.
5. I ... ... comics.
6. I ... ... lunch at 12 o'clock.
7. I ... ... tennis.
8. I ... ... detective stories.

2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Names	gets up	starts work	has lunch	finishes work	after supper	goes to bed at
Mr Cooper	7.15	9.00	at work	6.00	reads the paper	about 11.30
Mrs Cooper	7.30	8.20	in the cafeteria	4.30	listens to records	about 11.00
Peter	7.45	8.30	at school	6.30	watches TV	about 9.00
Miss Bennet	7.00	7.30	at home	10.00	watches TV and does the ironing	about 11.00

a) Scrivi domande e risposte appropriate a seconda delle colonne della tavola sopra.

Esempio:
Colonna 1: What time does Mr Cooper get up?
He gets up at 7.15.
Colonna 3: Where does Mr Cooper have lunch?
He has lunch at work.
Colonna 5: What does Mr Cooper do after supper?
He reads the paper.

b) Leggi il seguente paragrafo:

« Mr Cooper gets up at 7.15 and he starts work at 9.00. He has lunch at work and he finishes work at 6.00. After supper he reads the paper and he goes to bed at about 11.30 ».

Ora scrivi tre paragrafi simili su Mrs Cooper, Peter e Miss Bennet. Usa i dati forniti nella tavola sopra.

---

3. Open dialogue.

Completa il seguente dialogo:

Chris: Hello! Well, as you know, I'm a journalist for the « Evening Gazette ». What do you do?
You: .....
Chris: Oh, yes. Where?
You: .....
Chris: Oh, really. Can you tell us about your day? What time do you get up in the morning?
You: .....
Chris: And go to bed?
You: .....
Chris: And when do you have your meals?
You: .....
Chris: What do you usually eat?
You: .....
Chris: And what do you drink?
You: .....
Chris: That's good! What do you generally do after supper?
You: .....
Chris: I see. And what do you do in your spare time?
You: .....
Chris: Oh! That sounds interesting. Thank you very much and goodbye!
You: .....

4. Open dialogue.

Your cousin is arriving from Italy. Phone Chris and ask him to meet your cousin at the station.

Chris: 567 3490
You: .....
Chris: Yes, speaking.
You: .....
Chris: What time does the train arrive?
You: .....
Chris: Which platform does it arrive at?
You: .....
Chris: O.K. But I don't know your cousin. What does he / she look like?
You: .....
Chris: O.K. How old is he / she?
You: .....
Chris: All right. Bye bye now. See your later.
You: .....

5. Dialogo su traccia.

Miss Bennet ti ha chiesto di fare la spesa per lei. Questa è la lista delle cose che devi comprare e accanto ad ogni prodotto è segnato il suo prezzo.

milk	2 pints (25 p a pint)
butter	½ lb (80 p 1 lb)
cheese	½ lb Cheshire; ½ lb Cheddar (£ 1.50 1 lb)
sausages	3 (12 p each)

Scrivi il dialogo che immagini si possa svolgere tra te e lo « shop assistant ». Alla fine questi dovrà fare il conto e dire il totale.

6. Dialogo su traccia.

Scrivi un dialogo sulla seguente situazione:

Chiama al telefono un tuo amico/a. Chiedigli/le cosa sta facendo. Invitalo/la a venire al cinema con te. Discutete quale film andare a vedere e fissate un posto dove poter incontrarvi.

7. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico inglese in cui descrivi la tua casa e, in particolare, la tua camera.

8. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera a un tuo amico inglese in cui descrivi te stesso e i membri della tua famiglia.

9. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico inglese in cui descrivi quello che fai abitualmente tutti i giorni.

10. Lettera.

Hai un nuovo amico molto simpatico. Scrivi al tuo *pen friend* una lettera in cui ne descrivi l'aspetto e dai il maggior numero di informazioni possibile su di lui (come si chiama, dove abita, cosa gli piace, ecc.).

UNITS 26-30

1. Inserisci *me / him / her / it / us / you / them.*

1. I'm at the station with Barbara. Can you meet ...?
2. Is Peter in? Can I speak to ..., please?
3. Mrs Cooper? Carol is here. Can you see ..., please?
4. Look at ... Are they English? No, they aren't. They are American.
5. My name's Vitale, Giorgio Vitale. How do you spell ...?
6. John, can I come to the cinema with ...?
7. Oh! I'm very hungry! Can you give ... a sandwich, please?
8. We are all thirsty. Come on, Peter. Give ... something to drink.
9. I can't find the sandwiches. Who has got ...?
10. Tomorrow is John's birthday. What can we buy ...?

2. Scrivi domande appropriate.

1. ..... It's the third of July.
2. ..... She went to the cinema last night.
3. ..... They saw « Murder on the Orient Express ».
4. ..... He had a sandwich and a cup of tea.
5. ..... I want to go to bed.
6. ..... They stayed on a camping site.
7. ..... She wants to go to the cinema.
8. ..... He visited London last year.
9. ..... They were at the disco.
10. ..... She is having breakfast.
11. ..... Barbara was at home last night.

4. Open dialogue.

Completa il seguente dialogo:

A: Hello! How are you!
B: .....
A: Oh, fine, thanks. Did you have a nice weekend?
B: .....
A: Where did you go?
B: .....
A: Splendid! And what did you do?
B: .....
A: Did you have a good time?
B: .....
A: Where did you stay?
B: .....
A: And did you eat anything special?
B: .....
A: You sound tired. What time did you go to bed last night?
B: .....
A: Well, I think it's late. What's the time?
B: .....
A: Really? Oh, I must go. Bye!
B: .....

3.

Complete this brief account of Chris and Laura's meeting. Use the phrases on the right.

Laura wanted ..... to Chris because she
..... him back some letters. Laura
..... flame of Chris.
She called him from a .....
just ..... Chris .....
and ..... at the telephone
box. Then Chris invited Laura .....
round the corner and have a chat together.
In the pub, while they ..... ,
Chris ..... to go somewhere together
that evening. But .....
While Chris and Laura ..... ,
Barbara and Sue ..... , but Barbara
..... Chris.

they met
saw them
to talk
Laura refused
to go to a pub
didn't want to disturb
invited Laura
wanted to give
were leaving the pub
was an old
were drinking their beers
telephone box
opposite his house
went down

5. Try to persuade your friend to go out this evening.

Your friend:	.....	Dice il suo numero di telefono.
You:	.....	Salutalo/la.
Your friend:	.....	Risponde al saluto.
You:	.....	Chiedi cosa sta facendo.
Your friend:	.....	Risponde che sta leggendo un libro.
You:	.....	Dì che c'è un concerto stasera.
	.....	Chiedi se vuole andarci.
Your friend:	.....	Risponde che non gli/le piace andare ai concerti.
You:	Oh, I see.	Chiedi se vuole andare a pattinare.
Your friend:	.....	Risponde che gli/le dispiace ma odia pattinare.
You:	.....	Chiedi cosa vuol fare.
Your friend:	.....	Dice che gli/le dispiace ma è stanco/a. Vuole rimanere in
	.....	casa a leggere un libro.
You:	.....	Dì che va bene.
	See you tomorrow.	
Your friend:	.....	Risponde al saluto.

6. Dialogo su traccia.

Scrivi un dialogo fra due amici che discutono di quello che a loro piace / non piace fare. Tutti e due diranno anche dove e come hanno passato le vacanze l'estate scorsa.

7. Lettera.

Write a letter to an English friend telling him what you did yesterday.

8. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico inglese descrivendogli come hai passato l'ultimo weekend / le vacanze scorse / le vacanze di Natale / Pasqua.

9. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico inglese (o ad una tua amica) raccontando cosa ti piace fare e cosa non ti piace fare quando sei in vacanza. Contrasta quello che a te piace fare con quello che vogliono fare i tuoi familiari / amici e racconta cosa è successo una volta quando...

10. Lettera.

Ieri è stato il tuo compleanno. Scrivi una lettera ad un *pen friend* raccontando come si è svolta la festa che hai dato e descrivendo i regali che hai ricevuto.

BRANI DA RIASSUMERE (UNITS 26-30)

1. Marco.

The next morning Marco got up early. It was five o'clock and his father and mother were asleep; so he didn't wake them.

He took a pair of shoes and a shirt and put them in a bag. And he also took a little money. It was enough. Then he left the farm quietly.

It was a long walk to the village. The sun was still low and not too hot. Marco carried the bag over his shoulder and walked quickly. He didn't want to meet anyone on the road.

In half an hour he was in the village. It was empty. The village was always empty. Marco wanted to shout and wake everyone up. He wanted to hear the noise of people and cars but everything in the village was quiet.

Marco arrived at the station and looked down the platform but there was no one there. Then he looked down the railway line but there was no train, so he waited in silence.

Soon a man arrived on the platform. Marco knew him. The man sold tickets for the train. But Marco didn't want to buy a ticket because he didn't have enough money. So he hid behind a fence and waited.

At last the train came into the station. One or two people got off. Then a whistle blew and the train started to leave. Marco didn't wait any longer. He put his hands on the fence and jumped on the train.

Nobody had noticed him. He was safe and the great adventure had started.

(Adapted from *Marco* by M. Esplen, Heinemann Educational Books, London, 1976).

2.

Mr Jones was very angry with his wife, and she was very angry with her husband. For several days they did not speak to each other at all. One evening Mr Jones was very tired when he came back from work, so he went to bed soon after dinner. Of course, he did not say anything to Mrs Jones before he went upstairs. Mrs Jones washed the dinner things and then did some sewing. When she went up to bed much later than her husband, she found a piece of paper on the small table near her bed. On it were the words, « Mother. — Wake me up at 7 a.m. — Father ».

When Mr Jones woke up the next morning, it was nearly 8 a.m. — and on the small table near his bed he saw another piece of paper. He took it and read these words: « Father. — Wake up. It is 7 a.m. — Mother ».

(From: *Elementary Stories for Reproduction*, by L. A. Hill, Oxford University Press, London, 1974).

3.

The lights were red, so the old man stopped his car and waited for them to change to green. While he was waiting, a police car came up behind him, hit his car hard in the back and stopped.

There were two policemen in the police car, and they were very surprised and glad when the old man got out of his car and walked towards them without any trouble after such an accident. He was over 70 years old.

The old man came to the door of the police car, smiled kindly, and said, « Tell me, young man, how do you stop this car when the lights are red and I am not here? »

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

4.

Once, in the jungle, there was a football match between the elephants and the insects. By half-time, the elephants were leading 149 goals to nil.

At the start of the second half, however, making use of the new rules allowing substitutions, the insects moved a very slow snail from the right wing, and put in a centipede instead. It was a great idea! The centipede scored again and again, lots of goals; and the final score was 763 goals to 149 in favour of the insects.

« We were in trouble in the first half », the captain of the insects, a water-beetle, said later to the captain of the elephants.

« What I can't understand », said the elephant captain, « is why you didn't have your centipede on the right wing from the beginning ».

« Well, we wanted to, believe me », answered the beetle, « but it takes him 50 minutes to get his boots on ».

UNITS 31-35

1.

	Carol	Janet	Peter	John	Chris	Deborah	Mark	Neil	David	Paul
sing	yes	no								
dance	no	yes								
draw			yes	no						
play an instrument			no	yes						
speak French					yes	no				
speak Italian					no	yes				
play draughts							no	yes		
play chess							yes	no		
play football									no	yes
play tennis									yes	no

Scrivi frasi simili alla seguente per ciascuno dei personaggi della tavola sopra:
Carol can sing but she can't dance. What about Janet?

2. Fate riferimento al brano «Eating out in London» a pagina 305 e rispondete alle seguenti domande:

1. What do visitors to England like most?
2. What do they say about English dishes?
3. What do they think of English coffee?
4. Are there more visitors to England nowadays than there were many years ago?
5. Is the standard of restaurants good or not?
6. Where can you find well furnished dining-rooms?
7. What kind of entertainment can you find in some restaurants?
8. While you are in London are you obliged to eat English food only?
9. Can you eat cheaply if you are broke?
10. What kinds of food are cheap?

3. Open dialogue.

Completa il seguente dialogo:

Waiter: .....
You: Good morning.
Waiter: .....
You: Yes, please. I'd like some grapefruit juice.
Waiter: .....
You: Yes. Corn flakes, please.
Waiter: .....
You: Eggs? Yes, please.
Waiter: .....
You: Scrambled, please. On toast.
Waiter: .....
You: I'd like some coffee. White please.
Waiter: .....
You: Thank you.

4. Dialogo su traccia.

Scrivi un dialogo nel quale tu e Peter vi scambiate informazioni riguardanti il tempo in Inghilterra e nel tuo paese durante le quattro stagioni.

5. Dialogo su traccia.

Write a dialogue on the following situation:

You want to buy a dress / a jacket. Go to a shop. Say what size and colour you want. Express your opinion and make comparisons between at least two dresses / jackets which have been offered. Finally ask for the price and decide which one you want to buy.

6. Lettera.

Completa questa lettera inviata da Carol ad una sua amica. Le parole che mancano sono date alla rinfusa sulla destra.

21 Beech Avenue - London W3
Tuesday, May 16, 1982

Dear Mary,

Thank you very much for you letter. I am ... to learn that you ... such a bad weather. Perhaps it'll ... better in summer. Here the ... is good. Last week it was ... and on Sunday I ... in the garden all day. Now it's 11 o'clock in the ... but I can sit outside to ... this letter.

Yesterday I ... to the cinema. The ... was called *Red River.* It was about a place in the South of England ... the river became red, but nobody could explain it. Then a ... came and found that a company had thrown some chemicals into the river. The film ... very good.

I hope you are very well.

Love Carol

film
was
went
wasn't
sorry
hot
journalist
write
be
where
weather
morning
are having

7. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico inglese in cui dici com'è in genere il tempo nella tua città. Fai anche paragoni tra le varie stagioni.

8. Lettera

L'amico inglese con il quale sei in corrispondenza deve venire in vacanza in Italia ospite a casa tua. Siccome ha deciso di portarti in regalo un costume scozzese originale, completo di scarpe, scrivigli una lettera indicando tutte le misure necessarie per acquistare l'abito e le scarpe. Ricorda di convertire le misure italiane in quelle inglesi consultando la tavola a pagina 277.

9. Lettera

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo *pen friend* inglese descrivendo e confrontando i passatempi e gli hobby preferiti da te e quelli preferiti dai tuoi amici. Spiega anche le ragioni delle tue preferenze.

BRANI DA RIASSUMERE (UNITS 31-35)

1.

It was a beautiful summer evening and Paul was happy. No more exams, college was finished. Now he needed a job. He wanted to be a writer and work for a newspaper. But first he needed a rest. It was hot in the house and there was no wind.

« I'll go for a walk », said Paul to himself. « I'll go down the river ».

Paul lived in a small town and he was soon outside in the country. He walked near the river and watched the water birds.

Suddenly he saw a girl. She was standing alone, looking into the water. She was young, and very beautiful. She had long, dark hair, and she was wearing a pretty white dress. Paul went up to her.

« Hello », he said. « What's your name? ».

« I'm Maria », she said, and she smiled at him. Paul and Maria talked for a long time. The sun went down and it was nearly dark.

« I must go home », said Maria.

« Where do you live? », asked Paul.

« In the big white house on the hill », said Maria. « Where do you live? ».

« In the little brown house near the market », said Paul.

They laughed. But Paul was sad. The house on the hill was big and important. Maria was rich, and he was poor. And Paul was in love.

After that, Paul and Maria often met near the river and Maria always wore beautiful clothes and looked lovely. Paul thought about Maria all day and every day. One evening, Paul said, « Listen, Maria, I've written a poem about you ». He took a piece of paper from his pocket and read the poem.

« You are wonderful, Paul », said Maria. « I love your poem ».

Paul took Maria's hand. He looked into her eyes and said, « I love you, Maria. Do you love me? ». She smiled. « Yes, of course, I love you », she said. She stood up. « I must go home now ».

Paul was very happy. « She loves me! Maria loves me! », he thought. Paul went home. The little brown house was small and poor, but it was clean and tidy. Paul lived alone with his mother because his father was dead.

That evening, his mother watched him and then she asked, « What's happened? Why are you so happy, Paul? ».

« It's nothing, Mum », said Paul, but his mother smiled. « He's in love », she thought.

(Adapted from *The house on the hill* by E. Laird, Heinemann, London, 1978).

2.

An Englishman was visiting Paris for the first time. He was staying at a hotel in the centre of the city. He went down to breakfast on the first day, and sat at the same table as a Frenchman. The Frenchman was eating croissants and drinking coffee. The Englishman ordered the same. When the croissants arrived, the Frenchman smiled and said, « Bon appetit ».

« That must be his name », thought the Englishman. He smiled back and said his own name, « Sidebottom ».

The next morning, when Sidebottom came down to breakfast again, the Frenchman was there. « Bon appetit », he said again. Sidebottom was a bit surprised to hear his name again, but he did the same, « Sidebottom ». This happened every morning for a week.

At the end of the week, a friend of Sidebottom's arrived from England.

« I'm having a marvellous time », he said. « I've met a very nice Frenchman. His name is Bon Appetit ».

« That isn't his name », said the friend. « That's what the French say before they eat something ».

Realizing his mistake, Sidebottom rushed into the restaurant. The Frenchman was sitting at his usual table. Sidebottom sat down opposite him.

« Bon appetit! », he shouted.

The Frenchman looked at him and smiled. « Sidebottom », he replied.

(From: *Laugh!* by K. Wilson, Evans, London, 1977).

3.

Mrs Williams loved flowers and had a small but beautiful garden. In the summer, her roses were always the best in her street. One summer afternoon her bell rang, and when she went to the front door, she saw a small boy outside. He was about seven years old, and was holding a big bunch of beautiful roses in his hand.

« I am selling roses », he said. « Do you want any? They are quite cheap. Five pence for a big bunch. They are fresh. I picked them this afternoon ».

« My boy », Mrs Williams answered, « I pick roses whenever I want, and don't pay anything for them, because I have lots in my garden ».

« Oh, no, you haven't », said the small boy. « There aren't any roses in your garden — because they are here in my hand! ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

4.

One day Mrs Jones went shopping. When her husband came home in the evening, she began to tell him about a beautiful cotton dress. « I saw it in a shop this morning », she said, « and ... ».

« And you want to buy it », said her husband. « How much does it cost? ».

« Fifteen pounds ».

« Fifteen pounds for a cotton dress? That is too much! ».

But every evening, when Mr Jones came back from work, his wife continued to speak only about the dress, and at last, after a week, he said, « Oh, buy the dress! Here is the money! ». She was very happy.

But the next evening, when Mr Jones came home and asked, « Have you got the famous dress? », she said, « No ».

« Why not? », he said.

« Well, it was still in the window of the shop after a week so I thought nobody else wants this dress, so I don't want it either ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

5.

Nasreddin wanted to buy some new clothes, so he went to a shop. First he asked for some trousers and put them on, but then he took them off and gave them back to the shopkeeper and said, « No, give me a coat instead of these ».

The man gave him a coat, and said, « This one costs the same as the trousers ». Nasreddin took the coat and walked out of the shop with it. The shopkeeper ran after him and said, « You have not paid for that coat! ».

« But I gave you the trousers for the coat », said Nasreddin. « They cost the same as the coat, didn't they? ».

« Yes », said the shopkeeper, « But you didn't pay for the trousers either! ».

« Of course I didn't! », answered Nasreddin. « I did not take them. I am not stupid! Nobody gives things back and then pays for them! ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

6.

One day Mr Robinson saw a lady in the street with ten children. He was very surprised because all the children were wearing the same clothes — white caps, dark blue coats and grey trousers.

« Are all those children yours? » he asked the mother.

« Yes, they are », she answered.

« Do you always dress them in the same clothes? » asked Mr Robinson.

« Yes », answered the mother. « When we had only four children, we dressed them in the same clothes because we did not want to lose any of them. It was easy to see our children when they were among other children, because they were all wearing the same clothes. And now, when we have ten, we dress them like this because we do not want to take other children home too by mistake. When there are other children among ours, it is easy to see them, because their clothes are different ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

UNITS 36-40

1. PETER

EVERY DAY	YESTERDAY	TOMORROW (Sunday)
7.30: wakes up	7.15: woke up	9.00: get up
7.45: gets up	7.30: got up	9.30: have breakfast
8.00: has breakfast	8.10: had breakfast	10.00: play football
8.30: goes to school on foot	8.30: went to school on foot	1.00: have dinner at home
8.50: arrives at school	9.00: arrived to school	3.00: go and see the tennis match with John
9.00: first lesson begins	9.00: first lesson began	5.00: have a walk
11.00: has the morning break	11.00: had the morning break	8.00: watch the film on TV
12.30: has lunch break	12.30: had lunch break	10.00: go to bed
2.00: begins afternoon school	2.00: began afternoon school	
3.10: has afternoon break	3.10: had afternoon break	
4.00: school finishes	4.00: school finishes	
4.30: gets home	5.00: got home	

Usa i dati nella tavola e:

a) descrivi la giornata di Peter: « Peter usually wakes up at ... »;
b) descrivi come Peter ha passato la giornata di ieri: « Yesterday Peter woke up at ... »;
c) scrivi quali sono i progetti di Peter per domani (domenica): « Tomorrow I'm going to get up at 9.00 because it is Sunday and ... ».

2. Ecco il diario di Carol per la prossima settimana.

SUN.	visit grandma
MON.	buy a film for my camera
TUE.	watch play on TV
WED.	clean my bicycle
THURS.	wash my hair
FRI.	buy a present for Peter's birthday
SAT.	see the new detective film at the Odeon

Ora scrivi delle frasi su quello che Carol farà la prossima settimana. Esempio: « *On Sunday Carol is going to visit grandma* ».

3. Answer these questions.

1. What time will you get up tomorrow morning? *I'll get up at ...*
2. What will you do then?
3. What time will you go to school?
4. How will you get there?
5. What time will you finish school?
6. What time will you get home?
7. When will you do your homework?
8. What will you do after dinner?
9. What time will you go to bed?

4. Look at the examples.

Examples:

It's a nice day. Decide to go out for a walk.
It's a nice day. I'll go out for a walk.
You are broke. Decide not to go to the cinema.
I'm broke. I won't go to the cinema.

Now you do the same for the following sentences.

1. There's a good film on TV. Decide not to go out.
2. You are hot. Decide to go swimming.
3. You have got a stomach ache. Decide not to have the chocolate cake.
4. You are tired. Decide not to play football.
5. You are hungry. Decide to have another hot dog.
6. It's Carol's birthday tomorrow. Decide to give her a watch.
7. You have got a headache. Decide not to go to school this morning.
8. There's nothing interesting on TV. Decide to go to bed.

5. Open dialogue.

Completa il seguente dialogo:

A: Well, where are you going next summer?
You: .....
A: When are you leaving?
You: .....
A: How are you going to get there?
You: .....
A: Will it take a long time?
You: .....
A: And when are you going to come back?
You: .....
A: Well, what are you going to see?
You: .....
A: Will you go alone or with your family?
You: .....
A: Well. Have a good time, then. Enjoy yourself!
You: .....
A: And, by the way, will you tell me everything when you come back?
You: .....
A: Good. Bye!
You: .....

6. Open dialogue.

You are leaving for the weekend. Your friend is asking you where you are going and what you are going to do. Write your answers in the blank spaces.

Your friend: Oh, hello!
You: .....
Your friend: What are you doing on Friday?
You: .....
Your friend: Oh, really? And where are you going?
You: .....
Your friend: I see. And how are you getting there?
You: .....
Your friend: Good. And what are you doing there?
You: .....
Your friend: Lucky you! And where are you coming back?
You: .....
Your friend: Well. Have a good time!
You: .....
Your friend: Me? I'm staying at home.
You: .....
Your friend: Because my cousin is arriving from Liverpool, you know, and he wants to go sightseeing on Saturday and Sunday.
You: .....
Your friend: Thank you. Bye!
You: .....

7. Dialogo su traccia.

Hai invitato un tuo amico inglese a pranzo al ristorante. Scrivi il dialogo che avviene fra voi quando scegliete dal menù della pagina accanto i cibi e le bevande.

MENU

Dinner £ 5.00 incl. V.A.T.

Starters	*Vegetables*
Fruit juice	French fried
Onion soup	potatoes
Prawn cocktail	Tomatoes
	Peas
Main course	*Dessert*
Whole plaice	Ice cream
Grilled rump steak	Cream caramel
Breast of chicken	

Wine (red, white, rose) by the glass	65 p
coffee	45 p
tea	40 p

8. Dialogo su traccia.

Write a dialogue on the following situation:

Discuss with a friend of yours what you are going to do next weekend. You like dancing. He/she prefers going to the cinema in the evening. You agree to go out for a picnic on Sunday. Suggest places to go. Express agreement/disagreement. Also decide what you will take with you.

9. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico e di' come pensi di passare le prossime vacanze estive.

10. Lettera.

Invita un tuo amico inglese che soggiorna in Italia a trascorrere la domenica a casa tua e scrivigli un piano dettagliato di tutto quello che farete durante una giornata e dei posti che visiterete.

11. Lettera.

Immagina di essere un ragazzo o una ragazza inglese ed invita un tuo amico o una tua amica italiana a trascorrere il week-end a Londra a casa tua. Descrivi tutti i posti che visiterete e le cose che farete insieme.

12. Lettera.

Un tuo amico o una tua amica inglese ti scrive per invitarti ad andare a Londra a passare il week-end a casa sua. Ti descrive anche tutti i posti che visiterete e le cose che farete insieme (vedi *lettera 11*). Rispondi alla sua lettera accettando l'invito ma spiegando con molta sincerità che alcuni posti che il tuo amico/amica vuol farti visitare e alcune delle cose che ti propone di fare non sono di tuo interesse o gradimento. Suggerisci posti alternativi da visitare e altre cose da fare al posto di quelle proposte.

BRANI DA RIASSUMERE (UNITS 36-40)

1.

A man lived with his son on a houseboat on a canal. They had everything on the boat except a toilet. This was in a little hut on the canal bank. One morning, the hut wasn't there.

« Son », said the old man to his son. « Did you push the hut into the canal last night? ».

« No, Dad », replied the boy.

The man thought for a minute and then he said: « Son, do you know the story of George Washington and the cherry tree? ».

« No, Dad », said the boy.

« Well, I'll tell you. One day George Washington's father went into the back garden and saw that someone had cut down the cherry tree. He asked George if he knew anything about it. George said: "Father, I cannot tell a lie. I cut down the cherry tree". His father was so happy that his son had told the truth that he didn't punish him ».

« Well, Dad », said the little boy, puzzled.

« Well, son. I'm going to give you one more chance to tell the truth. Did you push the hut into the canal last night? ».

« Yes, Dad ».

When the father heard that, he put the boy across his knee and spanked him for five minutes. The boy was crying loudly at the end.

« I don't understand, Dad », said the boy. « You said George Washington's father didn't punish him because he told the truth ».

« Ah, yes », said the man. « But George Washington's father wasn't sitting in the tree ».

(From: Wilson, *op. cit.*).

2.

A man lived in a block of flats. He liked living there — except for one thing. His neighbour upstairs had a terrible habit. Every night, when he came home, he took off his shoes and threw each shoe on the floor.

It made a noise, and this made the man downstairs very unhappy, it happened every day at the same time. Thump! one shoe. Thump! the other shoe.

One day, the man downstairs decided to go upstairs and tell his neighbour about his noisy habit. He knocked at the door. A man opened it.

« I'm sorry to disturb you », said the man from downstairs, « but could I ask you a favour? ».

« What is it? » asked the man.

« When you come home at night, would you mind not throwing your shoes on the floor when you take them off? ».

« I'm terribly sorry », said the neighbour. « I won't do it again ».

The next evening, the man upstairs came home from work as usual. He took off one shoe and threw it on the floor. Thump! Then he remembered his promise to the man downstairs, and took off the other shoe and put it down very quietly. He had his dinner, listened to the radio and then went to bed. He was falling asleep when there was a knock at the door. He opened it and saw the man from downstairs.

« Please! » said the man from downstairs. « Please throw down the other shoe! ».

(From: Wilson, *op. cit.*).

3.

A man always went to the same bar at the same time every day and asked for two glasses of beer. He drank them and then asked for two more.

One day the man behind the bar said to him, « Why do you always ask for two glasses of beer? Why don't you get one big glass instead? ».

The man answered, « Because I do not like to drink alone. I drink with my friend ».

But a few days later the man came in and asked only for one beer.

« Oh », said the barman, « has you friend died? ».

« Oh, no », said the man. « He is very well. This beer is for him. But I have stopped drinking beer. My doctor doesn't want me to drink any more because it is dangerous for me ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

4.

Mrs Andrews had a young cat, and it was the cat's first winter. One evening it was outside when it began to snow heavily. Mrs Andrews looked everywhere and shouted its name, but she did not find it, so she telephoned the police and said « I have lost a small black cat. Has anybody found one? ».

« No, madam », said the policeman at the other end. « But cats are really very strong animals. They sometimes live for days in the snow, and when it melts or somebody finds them, they are quite all right ».

Mrs Andrews felt happier when she heard this. « And », she said, « our cat is very clever. She almost talks ».

The policeman was getting rather tired. « Well then », he said, « why don't you put your telephone down? Perhaps she is trying to telephone you now ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

5.

About nine o'clock all was dark at Stoke Moran. Two hours passed, and we were sitting in the dark, Holmes smoking his pipe and I looking out of the window. At eleven o'clock a light shone out among the trees.

« There », said Holmes, « is our signal ».

A moment later we were out on the dark road with the one light shining before us through the night. Making our way through the garden, we were just going to get in through the window, when a dark thing came running out of the bushes, threw itself on the grass, and then ran away into the darkness.

« My God! Did you see that? » I said.

Holmes put his mouth to my ear. « That is the baboon », he said.

A moment later we had taken our shoes off and were in Miss Stoner's room. All was as we had seen it in the day-time. Holmes closed the shutters, and put out the lamp. « We must sit in the dark, absolutely silent », he said in a very low voice, « or he may see the light or hear us through the ventilator ».

« Yes », I answered.

« Don't go to sleep. Have your revolver in your hand. I will sit on the side of the bed, and you in that chair ».

Holmes had brought a long cane which he put on the bed. Beside it he laid a box of matches. Then all was still.

How shall I ever forget that terrible night? I could hear nothing and yet I knew that Holmes was sitting there, open-eyed, within a few feet of me, and just as nervous as myself. Sometimes we could hear the cat-like sound of the cheetah just outside our window, and the clock of the village church striking every 15 minutes. How long those 15 minutes seemed! Twelve o'clock, and one, and two, and three, and still we sat waiting.

Suddenly there was a light in the ventilator. I heard somebody move in the next room, and then all was silent again. For half an hour I sat looking up at the top of the bell-rope. Then suddenly I heard another sound, a low hiss. Holmes sprang from the bed, struck a match, and began beating hard at the bell-rope with his cane.

« You see it, Watson? » he said. « You see it? ».

But I saw nothing. Holmes had stopped, and was looking at the ventilator, when suddenly there broke from the silence of the night the most terrible cry I have ever heard. It became louder and louder, a cry of great fear. It filled the whole house, and they say that it was even heard away down in the village. I looked at Holmes.

« What can it mean? » I said.

« It means that it is all over », Holmes answered. « And perhaps it is for the best. Take your revolver, and let us go into Dr. Roylott's room ».

Holmes lit the lamp, and led the way down the corridor. He knocked at the door, but there was no answer. Then he opened the door.

On the table was a lamp, throwing its light on the safe, the door of which was open. Beside the table, on a chair, sat Dr. Roylott. In his hands he had the whip. His face was turned upwards and his eyes were staring at the ventilator. Round his head was a band, a speckled band. He did not move when we came in.

« The band! The speckled band! » Holmes said.

I came nearer. The band began to move, and out of his hair rose the head of a — snake.

« A snake! » cried Holmes. « And the most dangerous snake in India too. He has died within ten seconds after it bit him ».

(From *The Speckled Band*, by A. C. Doyle, Edizioni Scolastiche Mondadori, Milano).

UNITS 41-45

1. Guarda questo esempio.

John: « I like it » — John says that he likes it.

Ora fai lo stesso con le seguenti battute tratte da alcuni dialoghi del libro.

Tim:	« My name's Tim ».
Tim:	« I'm from New York ».
Peter:	« They're at the bus-stop ».
John and Peter:	« We aren't late for the bus ».
Peter:	« I don't know ».
Barbara:	« I'm here for the guitar lessons ».
Carol:	« I'm in the kitchen ».
Janet:	« I'm from Liverpool, but I live in London now ».
Janet:	« My father's a doctor at King's College Hospital ».
Janet:	« I've got two brothers, Jason and Andrew ».

2. Guarda l'orario scolastico di Peter a pagina 339 del libro.

Poi leggi questo testo:

Monday - 10,15 = It is now a quarter past ten on Monday morning. Peter has finished his English lesson. He has now begun his Biology lesson. The Biology lesson will finish at eleven o'clock. Then he will have the morning break. The next lesson will be Physics. It will start at a quarter past eleven and will finish at ten to twelve.

Ora scrivi dei brevi testi simili a quello precedente a seconda dei seguenti orari:

a) ten to twelve on Monday;
b) a quarter past eleven on Wednesday;
c) two o'clock p.m. on Thursday.

3. Open dialogue.

Completa il seguente dialogo:

A: Have you been to the cinema recently?
You: .....
A: Where did you go?
You: .....
A: Oh, and what did you see?
You: .....
A: I see. Did you like it?
You: .....
A: No. I watched the TV.
You: .....
A: There is a film every night. Do you like films on TV?
You: .....
A: I like detective films or that sort of thing. I don't have too much time, you know, to go out in the evening. I once went to the cinema every day for a week.
You: .....
A: Last year, I was not very busy, you know. Anyway, when I have time I prefer walking or playing tennis. What about you?
You: .....
A: I see. Well, why don't we go to the cinema tonight?
You: .....

4.

You are in London and you must go to Victoria Station by bus. You don't know where the bus stop for Victoria Station is. Write a dialogue in which you ask people for information. Follow the instructions given on the right.

You: ..... Ask if this is the right bus-
..... stop for Victoria Station.
Man: ..... He says he doesn't know.
You: ..... Thank the man. Ask a woman the
..... same question.
Woman: ..... She says this isn't the bus-stop
..... you want.
You: ..... Ask where the bus-stop is.
Woman: ..... She says it is over there.
You: ..... Ask which bus goes to Victoria
..... Station.
Woman: ..... She says you want a 25.
You: ..... Thank her. Say goodbye.
Woman: ..... She replies.

5. Dialogo su traccia.

Write a dialogue in which you invite your friend to make a trip to a place near your town. Say how long it takes to get there, how to reach the place, and make arrangements to meet him.

6. Dialogo su traccia.

Write a dialogue on the following situation:

You call a friend on the phone and decide to go somewhere. Make arrangements on where you will meet him/her and at what time. Remember that you don't know how to get to the place. Ask your friend for information. While discussing, express your opinions, preferences, agreement/disagreement.

7. Lettera.

Scrivi una lettera ad un tuo amico e racconta dove e come hai passato le vacanze estive.

8. Lettera.

Stai per partire per l'Inghilterra per andare a trascorrere 15 giorni presso un tuo amico inglese. Scrivigli una lettera in cui gli dai tutte le informazioni sul tuo viaggio (data, mezzo di trasporto, orari, ecc.) in modo che possa venire a prenderti all'aeroporto o alla stazione.

9. Lettera.

Un tuo amico inglese verrà tra breve a trascorrere le vacanze a casa tua. Scrivigli una lettera contenente tutte le informazioni dettagliate su come raggiungere la tua città o il tuo paese e su come arrivare a casa tua dalla stazione o dall'aeroporto.

10. Lettera.

Scrivi al tuo *pen friend*, digli che hai ospitato un tuo amico/amica nei giorni scorsi e raccontagli tutto quello che avete fatto e come vi siete divertiti insieme.

BRANI DA RIASSUMERE (UNITS 41-45)

1.

David Hall was nineteen years old and he lived in Liverpool. He was nearly six feet tall, with brown hair and brown eyes.

David did not have a job and there were very few jobs in Liverpool. He had a girl friend whose name was Carol. Carol was also nineteen. David and Carol went out together a lot.

One day David joined the army. He did not want to be a soldier, but he needed a job.

« Don't join the army », Carol told him. But David did not listen to Carol and he became a soldier. David learned to be a soldier. He stayed in Liverpool for four months and saw Carol every weekend. Then the army sent him to Belfast.

David went to Belfast by boat. It was November and the boat arrived late in the afternoon. It was raining.

There were hundreds of soldiers on the boat. They slowly left the boat and then waited in the rain. David was cold and wet. He spoke to the soldier next to him. « Why are we waiting? » David asked. « Look over there », the soldier replied.

David looked and he saw some soldiers who were taking bullets from a table. So David took his bullets and got into a lorry. The lorry drove through Belfast and David looked at the streets. Many of the shops were closed. Many of the houses were empty and the town was full of soldiers.

Soon the lorry stopped outside an old house in a poor street. The house did not have any windows and there was wood in front of the house. There was writing on the wall of the house. The writing said: « Soldiers go home ». The soldiers got out of the lorry and went into the house.

But there was a loud bang. David fell slowly to the ground. His gun dropped. His mouth opened. There was a little hole in his head. He did not speak. He did not cry out. He did not feel anything. He was dead.

(Adapted from *Death of a Soldier*, by P. Prowse, Heinemann, London, 1976).

2.

A man was sitting on a train reading his newspaper. It was a long train journey, and he was very hungry. There was no food on the train.

A man came into his compartment and sat down opposite him. He was carrying a large bag. He opened the bag, and took out a beautiful, large orange, and a small bag of sugar. He peeled the orange very carefully. The other man looked at him, getting hungrier every minute. When he had finished, he put a little sugar on the orange, and then threw it out of the window!

The first man was horrified.

Ten minutes later, the second man took another orange out of his bag, and began peeling it. He peeled it as carefully as he had peeled the first one. Finally, he put a little sugar on the orange, stood up and very carefully threw this one out of the window too.

The first man was more horrified, and more hungry!

The second man took another orange out of his bag. The first man could not put up with it any more.

« Stop! » he shouted.

The second man looked up, surprised. « What's the matter? » he asked.

« Why do you do it? » asked the first man. « You take out the orange, you peel it, you put sugar on it, and then you throw it out of the window! Why? Why? »

« It's very simple », said the man. « I don't like oranges with sugar on ».

(From: Wilson, *op. cit.*).

3.

A young wife began her holiday in the middle of the week, and her husband was arriving on Saturday to join her for the weekend.

She went to a small private hotel near the sea and the railway. On Thursday morning she went to the manager and said that she could not sleep because of the persistent noise of the trains which ran past her window. And said she had fallen out of the bed twice because of the vibrations in the bed.

The manager said: « It's very unusually! I have never had any trouble like that before ».

But Mrs Crossbin, that was the name of the young lady, said: « Well, but I cannot sleep. So try to do something ».

He said: « All right. I'll look into the matter ».

In the evening, he went up to Room 13, Mrs Crossbin's room, and lay down on the bed waiting to see what happened when the trains passed near the window. But it happened that two hours later the woman's husband arrived unexpectedly, because he had finished his work a day early, and he found his wife on the bed by the window with the hotel manager. The manager sat up, swallowed hard and said: « I know you're not going to believe this, but I'm just waiting for a train! ».

4.

Mrs Jones's telephone number was 3463, and the number of the cinema in her town was 3464, so people often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone bell rang and Mrs Jones answered it. A tired man said, « At what time does your last film begin? ».

« I am sorry », said Mrs Jones, « but you have the wrong number. This is not the cinema ».

« Oh, it began twenty minutes ago? » said the man. « I am sorry about that. Goodbye ».

Mrs Jones was very surprised, so she told her husband. He laughed and said, « The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn't hear you. Now they will stay at home this evening, and the husband will be happy! ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

5.

Old Mr Black loved shooting bears, but his eyes were not good any more. Several times he nearly shot people instead of bears, so his friends were always very careful when they went out shooting with him.

One day a young friend of his wanted to have a joke, so he got a big piece of white paper and wrote on it in very big letters « I am not a bear ». Then he tied it to his back and went off. His friends saw it and laughed a lot.

But it did not save him. After a few minutes Mr Black shot at him and knocked his hat off.

The young man was frightened and angry. « Didn't you see this piece of paper? » he shouted to Mr Black. « Yes, I did », said Mr Black. Then he went nearer, looked carefully at the paper and said, « Oh, I am very sorry. I did not see the word not ».

(From: Hill, *op. cit.*).

6.

The British government once built an atomic power station near a small village in Wales. The Russians wanted to know something about it. They paid a man in the village to spy for them, and then they sent one of their agents to meet him. The agent didn't know anything about the man. He only knew that his name was ... Jones.

The spy arrived in the village. He had to contact Mr Jones. He had to say, « The grass grows greener when the sun shines brightly ». Then Mr Jones would know that he was the Russian agent.

It was a quiet Sunday afternoon in the middle of the summer when the Russian arrived in the village. He walked into the main square, and saw an old man in the sun. The Russian walked up to him.

« I'm looking for a man called Jones », he said in perfect English.

The Welshman laughed. « There are a lot of Joneses in this village », he said. « There's Jones the butcher, and Jones the postman, and Jones the greengrocer. And my name is Jones, too ».

« This could be my man », thought the Russian. He looked into the man's eyes, and said: « The grass grows greener when the sun shines brightly ».

« Ah », said the old man. « You want Jones the spy ».

(From: Wilson, *op. cit.*).

Glossario

I numeri indicano le Unità in cui i vocaboli compaiono per la prima volta.
aux. = ausiliare
v. = verbo

A

a **1**
Aberdeen **22**
about **11**
abroad **44**
accident **28**
actor **14**
actress **14**
actually **18**
address **7**
aeroplane **5**
afford *v.* **21**
Afghan hound **13**
afraid **31**
after **21**
afternoon **9**
again **29**
age **31**
airport **36**
alcohol **23**
Algeria **17**
all **10**
all right **6**
along **16**
already **25**
also **27**
altogether **14**
always **23**
am **2**
America **3**
American **1**
an **5**
and **3**
Anniversary of the Republic **30**
another **26**
answer *v.* **25**
any **21**
anything **24**
anyway **11**
apartment **27**
apple **12**
apple pie **9**
appointment **22**
approach *v.* **25**
April **30**
April Fool's Day **30**
are **2**
argue *v.* **29**
Arizona **19**
armchair **21**
arrange *v.* **26**
arrangement **41**
arrive *v.* **22**
article **28**
as ... **33**
as usual **5**
ask *v.* **30**
at **4**
at last **5**
at once **35**
attention **37**
attractive **22**
August **30**
aunt **25**
auntie **34**
Australia **17**
author **38**
autumn **35**
avenue **7**
average **35**
away **18**

B

back **26**
bacon **34**
bad **8**
Baghdad **4**
ball **6**
banana **12**
bank **17**
barber **28**
bath **21**
bathroom **9**
bath tub **21**
be *v.* **6**
beach **27**
beard **22**
beautiful **12**
because **15**
bed **17**
bedroom **9**
bedside table **21**
beer **14**
before **27**
behind **15**
bell **21**
Berwick-upon-Tweed **22**
beside **17**
best **24**
bet *v.* **20**
better **31**
between **17**
bicycle **12**
big **5**
bike **5**
bingo **30**
bird **11**
birthday **25**
biscuit **9**
(a) bit **26**
black **5**
blonde **28**
blue **5**
board **35**
boiled **34**
book **1**
bookshelf **21**
boot **11**
border **20**
bored **39**
boring **32**
Boxing Day **30**
boy **5**
boyfriend **13**
Bradford **22**
brake *v.* **28**
Brazil **17**
bread **12**
break **19**
break *v.* **40**
breakfast **21**
breast **37**
bring *v.* **15**
broke **14**
brother **10**
brown **5**
build **22**
building **19**
bump *v.* **29**
bus **5**
bus-stop **4**
bust **31**
busy **23**
but **5**
butcher **28**
butter **12**
buttered **37**
buy *v.* **15**
by **15**
bye **4**
bye-bye **4**
by the way **29**

C

cafe **17**
cafeteria **29**
cake **9**
California **18**
call *v.* **22**
camera **11**
camper **20**
camping site **27**
can *v.* **6**
Canada **17**
canary **13**
car **5**
caravan **20**
card **7**
carefully **29**
car park **8**
carpet **21**
carrot **37**
cartoon **13**
cassette-recorder **11**
cat **11**
cathedral **36**
cereal **34**
chair **21**
change **17**
change *v.* **36**
charming **33**
chat **26**
cheap **14**
check *v.* **45**
checkers **35**
cheddar **24**
cheers! **36**
cheese **12**
cheque **15**
Cheshire **24**
chess **35**
chest **31**
chest of drawers **21**
Chicago **3**
chief **20**
chicken **37**
children **10**
chilled **37**
China **17**
Chinese **12**
chocolate **9**
choose *v.* **33**
chop **24**
Christmas Day **30**
church **17**
cigarette **21**
cinema **4**
circus **44**
city **36**
classical **11**
clean *v.* **21**
Cleethorpes **22**
clerk **32**
close *v.* **40**
clothes **21**
cloudy **35**
coach **37**
cocktail **37**
coffee **9**
Coffee House **36**
coke **9**
cold **15**
collar **31**
collect *v.* **23**
college **29**
colour **5**
Columbus Day **30**
come *v.* **18**
come back *v.* **21**
comedy **13**
come in! **1**
come on! **19**
comfortable **21**
comics **12**
coming! **4**
company **27**
comprehensive school **38**
concert **7**
cool **35**
corner **26**
corn flakes **34**
coronation **36**
cost *v.* **15**
could *v.* **39**
country **18**
couple **14**
course **7**
cousin **22**
cream **9**
cream caramel **37**
cricket **25**
crikey! **29**
crisps **38**
crowded **42**
cry *v.* **36**
cup **9**
curly **22**

D

Dad **3**
daisy **12**
damaged **29**
dance *v.* **25**
dangerous **32**
Darlington **22**
dart **25**
date **30**
daughter **10**
day **23**
dear **17**
December **30**
Delicatessen **24**
dentist **28**
Denver **4**
departure lounge **37**
depressing **32**
dessert **37**
destination **37**
detective story **11**
dining-room **9**
dinner **23**
disco **13**
discover *v.* **38**
Disneyland **19**
distinguishing **22**
disturb *v.* **26**
do *aux.* **10**
do *v.* **14**
doctor **10**
dog **11**
Doncaster **22**
door **29**
double **8**
down **12**
downstairs **21**
draughts **32**
draw *v.* **35**
drawer **21**
dress **31**
dress *v.* **44**
drink **3**
drink *v.* **12**
drive *v.* **29**

E

each **32**
each other **36**
ear **22**
early **17**
eat *v.* **12**
economical **32**
Edinburgh **2**
editor **44**
egg **12**
Egypt **17**
eight **4**
eighteen **6**
eighty **7**
either **28**
eleven **4**
else **24**
Empire State Building **19**
engineer **10**
England **3**
English **1**
especially **35**
evening **9**
ever **23**
every **23**
exciting **18**
exercise **17**
excuse me **15**
exhibition **36**
expensive **14**
experience **27**
eye **22**

F

fair **22**
fairly **22**
family **10**
famous **23**
fantastic **6**
far **11**
farewell **36**
far west **20**
fast **29**
fat **22**
father **10**
favourite **25**
February **30**
feed *v.* **27**
feel *v.* **43**
fetch *v.* **35**
(a) few **26**
field **20**
fifteen **6**
fifty **7**
film **7**
find *v.* **29**
fine **8**
finish *v.* **26**
fireplace **21**
first **16**
fish **23**
fish *v.* **15**
fish 'n' chips **39**
five **4**
fix *v.* **19**
flame **26**
flight **37**
Florence **44**
Florida **18**
flour **24**
flower **12**
flute **12**
fly *v.* **34**
foggy **35**

folk **13**
food **12**
foot **17**
football **1**
footballer **23**
for **1**
forget *v.* **17**
forty **7**
fountain pen **11**
four **4**
fourteen **6**
France **3**
free **7**
French **3**
fresh **17**
fried **34**
friend **3**
from **2**
front door **21**
fruit **17**
fruit juice **37**
full **15**
fun **29**
fun-fair **39**
funny **28**

G

gallery **36**
game **27**
garden **9**
Gateway Arch **19**
gateau **37**
gentleman **33**
Germany **17**
get *v.* **14**
get up *v.* **17**
ginger ale **37**
girl **19**
give *v.* **11**
give back *v.* **26**
glass **12**
glasses **20**
go *v.* **14**
goal **6**
goalkeeper **6**
Golden Gate **19**
goldfish **13**
good **4**
goodbye **4**
good Heavens! **29**
good luck! **27**
go out *v.* **35**
gorgeous **28**
gosh! **5**
gram **24**
Grand Canyon **19**
Grandma **36**
Grandpa **36**
grapefruit **34**
grass **12**
great **6**
green **5**
grilled **37**
grocer **29**
ground **23**
guard **36**
guitar **7**

H

hair **22**
hairdresser **22**
half **7**
half penny **14**
hall **9**
Hallowe'en **30**
ham **12**
hamburger **14**
hammock **39**
happen *v.* **29**
happy **33**
happy birthday! **1**
hard **23**
has **12**
hate *v.* **26**
have *v.* **3**
have got *v.* **10**
have to *v.* **41**
he **1**
headache **40**
Heathrow **36**
height **22**
hello! **1**
help **17**
her **4**
here **1**
here you are! **14**
hey! **5**
hi! **1**
high **38**
him **8**
hip **31**
hip, hip, hurrah! **36**
his **4**
hobby **23**
hold on *v.* **8**
holiday **3**
home **8**
homework **25**
honey **34**
hope *v.* **36**
horror film **13**
hospital **10**
hot **32**
hot dog **14**
hotel **16**
hour **17**
house **19**
housewife **10**
how **8**
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How's life? **40**
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husband **10**

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June **30**
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spend *v.* **44**
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you see **10**

Z

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zoo **4**

Marylebone
Euston
Road
PARK SQUARE
REGENT'S PARK
GT. PORTLAND ST.
WARREN ST.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE
Tottenham
Court
Road
Goodge St.
GOODGE ST.
Great
Portland
Place
Portland
Mortimer St.
Regent
Street
Oxford
OXFORD CIRCUS
BOND ST.
New
Bond
Street
MAYFAIR
Wigmore
Street
WIGMORE HALL
CLASSIC POLY
Regent St.
Oxford
Street
SOHO
Shaftesbury
Avenue
Charing
Cross
Road
Old Bond St.
Piccadilly
MAY FAIR
Piccadilly
Lane
Park
St. James's St.
GREEN PARK
BRITISH TOURIST AUTHORITY
64 St James's St.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS
Eros
Haymarket
Strand
LEICESTER SQ.
COVENT GARDEN
Drury Lane
Kingsway
Aldwych
ALDWYCH
Strand
Victoria
TRAFALGAR SQ.
CHARING CROSS
Northumberland Av.
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS
CHARING CROSS
QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
SOUTH BANK
WATERLOO
Whitehall
The Mall
Pall Mall
Waterloo Place
Admiralty Arch
The Admiralty
War Office
Horse Guards Av.
Horse Guards' Parade
Horse Guards Rd.
The Treasury
No. 10 Downing St.
Government Offices
King Charles St.
The Cenotaph
Victoria Embankment
COUNTY HALL
Westminster Pier
WESTMINSTER
Bridge St.
Westminster Bridge
G.L.C. Information Centre
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
Parliament Square
Westminster Hall
Old Palace Yd.
Jewel Tower
St. Thomas's Hospital
VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS
Millbank
Lambeth Palace Road
Lambeth
Lambeth Bridge
Lost Property Office (Met. Police)
LAMBETH
Fire Brigade H.Q.
Black Prince Road
Embankment
Queen Alexandra's Hospital
Tate Gallery
Vauxhall
Bridge
Rochester Row
Horseferry Road
Westminster Hosp.
WESTMINSTER
Vincent Street
Vincent Square
Page Street
Great Peter Street
Marsham
Monck St.
Tufton Street
Smith Square
Gt. Smith St.
Abingdon
Gt. College St.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
Church Ho.
Victoria
Grosvenor
Place
Grosvenor Gdns.
Hobart Pl.
Bressenden Pl.
Road
Buckingham
Palace
Road
Buckingham Gate
Victoria
Palace
Eccleston
St.
Belgrave
Road
Belgrave
Way
Warwick
Chelsea
Bridge
Rd.
BELGRAVIA
VICTORIA
Westminster Cathedral (R.C.)
Victoria Coach Station
BIOGRAPH
Green Line Coach Station
British Caledonian Airways Terminal
BOAC Air Terminal
LONDON TOURIST BOARD
London Tourist Board
METROPOLE
VICTORIA PALACE
VICTORIA
BUCKINGHAM PALACE
Queen's Gallery
The Royal Mews
Lr. Grosvenor Pl.
Constitution Hill
Duke of Wellington Pl.
Wellington Arch
GREEN PARK
Lancaster Ho.
Cleveland Row
St. James's Palace
Marlborough Ho.
Clarence Ho.
The Mall
ST. JAMES'S PARK
Birdcage Walk
Great George St.
Parliament Square
Central Hall
Tothill St.
Petty France
Passport Office
Caxton Hall
Caxton St.
ST. JAMES'S PARK
New Scotland Yard
Broadway
Street
Storey's Gate
Great Peter Street
Artillery Row
Strutton Ground
Grosvenor Pl.
Horseferry Road
Monck St.
Marsham
Tufton Street
Smith Square
Millbank
Lambeth Palace Road
Lambeth
Lambeth Bridge
Lost Property Office (Met. Police)
LAMBETH
Fire Brigade H.Q.
Black Prince Road
Embankment
Queen Alexandra's Hospital
Tate Gallery
Vauxhall
Bridge
Rochester Row
Horseferry Road
Westminster Hosp.
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Vincent Square
Page Street
Great Peter Street
Marsham
Monck St.
Tufton Street
Smith Square
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Abingdon
Gt. College St.
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Church Ho.
Victoria
Grosvenor
Place
Grosvenor Gdns.
Hobart Pl.
Bressenden Pl.
Road
Buckingham
Palace
Road
Buckingham Gate
Victoria
Palace
Eccleston
St.
Belgrave
Road
Belgrave
Way
Warwick
Chelsea
Bridge
Rd.
BELGRAVIA
VICTORIA
Westminster Cathedral (R.C.)
Victoria Coach Station
BIOGRAPH
Green Line Coach Station
British Caledonian Airways Terminal
BOAC Air Terminal
LONDON TOURIST BOARD

CLERKENWELL
Clerkenwell Road
Old Street
Medical College
Charterhouse Square
FARRINGDON
BARBICAN
CENTRAL MARKETS (Smithfield)
Charterhouse Street
Holborn
Holborn Viaduct
HOLBORN VIADUCT
Fleet Street
Ludgate Hill
St. Paul's Cathedral
ST. PAUL'S
Embankment
Underpass
BLACKFRIARS
Blackfriars Bridge
Queen Victoria Street
MANSION HO
Upper Thames Street
MERMAID
Cannon Street
CANNON STREET
MONUMENT
Eastcheap
Fenchurch Street
FENCHURCH ST
Leadenhall St
Cornhill
BANK
Poultry
Cheapside
CITY
Threadneedle St.
Royal Exchange
Bank of England
Lothbury
Throgmorton
St. Stock Exch
Bishopsgate
Moorgate
MOORGATE
London Wall
Fore St.
Finsbury Circus
Liverpool St.
LIVERPOOL ST
BROAD STREET
LIVERPOOL STREET
Bishopsgate
Commercial St
Shoreditch
Spitalfields Market
Brushfield St.
Middlesex Street
ALDGATE EAST
ALDGATE
Aldgate High St.
Minories
Mansell St.
TOWER HILL
Tower Hill
TOWER OF LONDON
Tower Pier
Tower Bridge
Tower Br. Appr
H.M.S. Belfast
RIVER THAMES
Upper Thames St
Lower Thames Street
Billingsgate Market
Custom House
Fishmongers' Hall
Southwark Bridge
Blackfriars Bridge
Waterloo Bridge
London Bridge
Southwark Bridge Road
SOUTHWARK
Southwark Street
Borough Market
LONDON BRIDGE
LONDON BRIDGE
Tooley Street
St. Thomas Street
Guy's Hospital
Union Street
Borough High Street
BOROUGH
Long Lane
Great Dover Street
Tabard Garden
Leather Market
Bermondsey St.
Tower Bridge Road
Druid Street
Abbey
New Caledonian Market
Marshalsea Rd.
Newington Causeway
Borough Road
Borough Polytechnic
Sessions House
Harper Road
Lambeth Bridge
LAMBETH NORTH
Lambeth Road
Kennington Road
Imperial War Museum
Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park
London College of Printing
Tabernacle
ODEON
Elephant Rd.
ELEPHANT AND CASTLE
ELEPHANT & CASTLE
NEWINGTON
London Road
New Kent Road
Lambeth Hospital
Deacon St.
Hampton St.
Walworth Road
Oxford Street
ACADEMY 1, 2 & 3
DOMINION
SHAFTESBURY
ASTORIA
NEW LONDON
Car Parks
British Rail stations EUSTON
Underground stations ANGEL
Tourist Information Centres
Other Information centres
Places of interest open to the public Guildhall

Sei sicuro di aver capito bene il dialogo che si riferisce al LISTENING di pag. 379 e al LISTENING & NOTE-TAKING di pag. 385?
Riascoltali seguendo la trascrizione riportata qui sotto.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

Listening (p. 379)

Testo della registrazione

Listen to the description of the town and fill in the missing words.

Cambridge, which has the status of a city although it has no cathedral, has a resident population of 95,000 and a student population of 8,000. The University, which was founded towards the end of the 13th century, comprises a number of individual colleges (20 for men, 3 for women), founded at different dates during the last seven or eight centuries. Each college has its own buildings and its own internal regulations; there are also a number of University buildings (Senate House, Lecture halls, Library) and Faculty buildings (libraries, laboratories, etc).
Each college, founded originally on the lines of the religious houses of the monastic age, includes Senior Members (called Fellows, or « dons ») who elect their own Master (or President), and a much larger number of « undergraduates » (students). The college buildings comprise: living quarters, hall, Library and Chapel, arranged around open courts. A student lives in his college or in lodgings in the town controlled by the college, and normally receives his individual tuition from a senior member of his own college. He goes to lectures (with students of other colleges) according to his faculty.

Listening & note-taking (p. 385)

Testo della registrazione

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the form in your book.

At the Travel Agency
Miss: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?
Man Good morning. I'd like to go to Durham. By coach, not by train,... next Saturday.
Miss: What time would you like to go?
Man: In the morning. Let's say... 9 or 10 o'clock.
Miss: Well, there's a coach at nine-thirty.
Man: That's all right. Does it start from Victoria?
Miss: Yes, from Victoria Coach Station, next Saturday, at nine-thirty.
Man: And what time does it get to Durham?
Miss: At 15.45.
Man: I'd like to have a return ticket. I want to come back on Monday.
Miss: What time?
Man: In the morning, if it's possible.
Miss: Well, there's one at 10.05. But you'll have to change at Darlington.
Man: What time does it get to London?
Miss: 16.30, Victoria Coach Station.
Man: All right. How much is the return ticket, please?
Miss: It's £ 13.60, sir. Would you like to buy it?
Man: Yes, please.
Miss: Your name and address, sir?
Man: Robert Phillips, 40 Grange Park, London, W5.
Miss: Thank you. Here you are... Two tickets and the receipt. That's £ 13.60, sir.
Man: Here you are.
Miss: Thank you.
Man: Thanks. Goodbye!
Miss: Bye, bye!